

令和3年度  
東京純心大学

一般選抜試験（第1回）

【英語】

試験問題

試験時間：60分

問題は1～9ページ

注意事項

- ・解答は、解答用紙及びマークシートに記入すること。
- ・問題用紙も、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和3年2月2日

第1問 各英文の空欄に最も適する語句を①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. There ( ) be a big hospital, but the place became a parking lot.  
① was            ② would            ③ used to            ④ will
2. That was ( ) movie I have ever seen.  
① the better    ② the best            ③ the good            ④ the terrible
3. ( ) shy. Let's enjoy the party.  
① Not            ② Don't            ③ Don't be            ④ Be not
4. The lecture is for parents ( ) children have stopped going to school.  
① who            ② whose            ③ those who            ④ their
5. Tom doesn't have ( ) T-shirts as Bill.  
① more            ② fewer            ③ so much            ④ as many
6. According to the weather forecast, it ( ) rainy tomorrow.  
① will be            ② going to be    ③ is possible to            ④ must
7. Mary ( ) in Tachikawa since she came to Japan.  
① lives            ② lived            ③ has lived            ④ is living
8. We must hurry. The next class starts ( ) 10:30.  
① by            ② from            ③ until            ④ at
9. For your safety, please be sure ( ) the door.  
① lock            ② locking            ③ to lock            ④ locked
10. The little boy ( ) a comic book until his mother came home.  
① is reading            ② has been reading  
③ had been reading            ④ was reading
11. I'm thinking of ( ) abroad.  
① study            ② to study            ③ studying            ④ will study
12. The ( ) jewelry was found in his apartment.  
① steal            ② stealing            ③ stole            ④ stolen
13. I'd like to invite you to dinner tonight ( ) you have anything else to do.  
① if            ② unless            ③ when            ④ while

14. Nothing is (            ) exciting than watching soccer games.  
① more            ② most            ③ better            ④ best
15. (            ) I really need now is to take a long vacation.  
① What            ② Why            ③ That            ④ Things
16. I don't like this shirt very much. Can you show me (            ) one?  
① other            ② another            ③ each            ④ some

第2問 17～20 に当てはまるセリフを□内の①～④から選び解答欄にマーク  
しなさい。

Scene:            Mai got lost in a city in the U.S.A. She is asking a way.

Mai:            Excuse me, sir. I'm afraid I got lost.  
Can you tell me the way to the station?

A man:            Sure. ( 17 )

Mai:            Thank you very much. ( 18 )

A man:            Ah, it's kind of far. ( 19 )

Mai:            No problem.  
By the way, is there a drug store on the way?

A man:            ( 20 ) Take care.

Mai:            Thank you so much. Have a nice day.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① | It may take 10 minutes to walk.   |
| ② | Go straight down this road. Turn right at the second traffic light.<br>It's on Second Avenue. |
| ③ | But, I can't see the traffic light.   |
| ④ | I think it's on Second Avenue, next to the post office.                                       |

第3問 以下の英文は、Tom と Akiko の会話です。文脈に合うように□内の  
①～④の語句を並べ替えたとき、21～24に入るものを答えなさい。

21-22

Tom: In your opinion, what makes someone a good student?

Akiko: I think ( ) ( 21 ) ( ) ( 22 ) will get better grades.

Tom: I guess that's fair, but how they study is more important.

① more

② a student

③ studies

④ who

23-24

Akiko: That's a good point! How do you study?

Tom: Well, in my case, I ( ) ( 23 ) research ( ) ( 24 )  
interesting.

Akiko: So, what are you interested in right now?

① something

② enjoy

③ on

④ doing

第4問 以下の記述は、外国籍の子どもの教育支援に関するものである。本文中の(1)～(12)について設問に答えなさい。

### Inclusive Education Planned for Foreign Kids

As part of strategies adopted Tuesday to promote Japanese-language education, the government is aiming to improve (1)its outreach to (2)foreign children so as to provide them with learning (3)opportunities.

Based on a (4)survey conducted last year by the education ministry, it is estimated that about 19,000 children of foreign nationalities ( 5 ) are within the age (6)range for elementary and junior high schools do not attend any school at all.

In Japan, compulsory education covers nine years starting at first grade, from age 6 to 15.

The government hopes to ensure that all foreign children have opportunities to receive education at school. The basic policy to promote Japanese language education, endorsed<sup>1</sup> at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday, says it is the responsibility of the central and local governments to offer (7)such education to foreign children in the country.

Under the new policy, local governments will work closely with foreign schools and (8)relevant nonprofit organizations to better assess the situation and offer parents of foreign children information about school.

The policy was adopted based on the revision to the law on promotion of Japanese language education ( 9 ) was put into force in June last year. The policy will be reviewed every five years if (10)necessary.

Amid<sup>2</sup> growing demand for Japanese language education both at home and abroad, the basic policy also affirms the need to create new licenses for Japanese language teachers.  
( *Japan Times*, June 24, 2020)

注 : 1. endorsed: 承認された 2. amid: ~の中で

Q1. (1)と(7)の its と such education がそれぞれ何を指しているのか答えなさい。

25. (1) its

- ① 調査の                      ② 政府の                      ③ 学校の                      ④ 子どもの

26. (7) such education

- ① 日本語教育                      ② 義務教育  
③ 英語教育                      ④ 高等教育

Q2. (2), (4), (6), (10)の語の下線部と同じ発音の語を選びなさい。

27. (2) foreign

- ① assign      ② signature      ③ ignore      ④ recognition

28. (4) survey

- ① sure      ② affirm      ③ hire      ④ park

29. (6) range

- ① law      ② adopt      ③ apple      ④ able

30. (10) necessary

- ① evidence      ② blossom      ③ enhance      ④ lesson

Q3. 下線部(3)と(8)の語と第一アクセントの位置が同じ語を選びなさい。

31. (3) op·por·tu·ni·ty

- ① de·li·be·ra·te·ly      ② dis·cri·mi·na·tion  
③ con·tem·po·ra·ry      ④ ma·nu·fac·tu·rer

32. (8) re·le·vant

- ① es·ti·mate      ② pro·mo·tion      ③ in·clu·sive      ④ suc·cess·ful

Q4. 本文中の( 5 )と( 9 )に入る適切な語を選びなさい。

33. ( 5 )

- ① who      ② whose      ③ they      ④ those

34. ( 9 )

- ① that      ② it      ③ who      ④ whose

Q5. 本文の内容について問に答えなさい。

35. 本文の内容と合っているものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① The policy will be re-examined every five years without any exceptions.  
② Fewer than 20,000 foreign children do not go to Japanese high schools.  
③ The law to promote Japanese language education went into effect last year.  
④ According to the new policy, a five year old child from Thailand can get Japanese language education.

36. What does the new policy ask local governments to do to improve the situation?

- ① To give lectures to promote the policy  
② To create a special class for the children  
③ To give financial support to the family  
④ To train Japanese language teachers

第5問 次の文章は環境と昆布との関係について述べている。文章を読み、問の答えとして最も適当なものを①～④のうちから1つずつ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

### Warming Wreaks Havoc<sup>1</sup> on Edible Kelp

In the not too distant future, global warming could deprive Japanese cuisine of an essential element: *konbu*, or edible kelp.

A Hokkaido University research group has warned that 11 principal breeds<sup>2</sup> of natural konbu may <A> cease to exist by the 2090s. That also poses a threat to sea urchins<sup>3</sup>, prized as a delicacy<sup>4</sup> in Japan for the edible part called *uni*, and other sea fauna<sup>5</sup> that depend on this ecological system for their survival.

Researchers at the university's Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere<sup>6</sup>, headed by Professor Masahiro Nakaoka, predicted the habitat distribution of konbu in the 2040s and 2090s.

They worked out various scenarios in which a rise in seawater temperatures could kill off<sup>7</sup> breeds of konbu, including the most popular types such as *nagakonbu* and *makonbu*.

If global warming advances at the current pace, the seawater temperature around Hokkaido will rise by as much as 10 degrees in the 2090s compared with the 1980s, the group said. The habitat distribution of konbu will thus likely be reduced to between zero and 25 percent of that in the 1980s, they said.

They calculated that even if the pace of global warming slows, *nagakonbu*, a long kelp best suited for meals such as *oden* (a fish-flavored hotpot), and three other varieties may vanish from dinner tables by the 2040s.

The supply of konbu in the market has declined each year, according to an Osaka-based konbu association. There was an estimated 13,000 tons of konbu produced in fiscal 2019, compared with a peak of 38,000 tons reached in the year ending in April 1990. The bulk of edible konbu is gathered in the waters around Hokkaido.

Konbu Doi<sup>8</sup>, a wholesale processor<sup>9</sup> also situated in the city of Osaka, distributes natural *makonbu* from Shiroguchihama, Hakodate, in Hokkaido.

The thick, broad leaves are used to produce high-quality broth<sup>10</sup>, and are supplied to traditional Japanese restaurants, among other locations. But the prices the company pays for the konbu have roughly doubled from five years ago.

Junichi Doi, 45, the company's president, laments that the price hike has made it difficult to continue doing business as usual with natural konbu alone. "Though we also handle cultured<sup>11</sup> konbu now, the quality has fallen," he said.

It is possible that *nagakonbu*, which is also used in traditional *tsukudani*

preserved foods, is being affected by rising seawater temperatures ahead of other breeds, said Kenji Sudo, a member of the group.

Seaweed beds, where konbu grows densely, are rich in sea fauna such as urchins and abalones<sup>12</sup>, and sea otters<sup>13</sup> and other marine animals gather there to eat them.

Short-spined sea urchins<sup>14</sup> and *kitamurasaki* sea urchins, which rely on konbu for survival, may cease to exist, said Yukio Agatsuma, a professor at Tohoku University familiar with ecological systems in coastal sea areas and reefs.

Agatsuma said the drop in edible kelp attributed to global warming could hurt those seafood products as well.

“Fishery operators will suffer a big blow as the catch of high-priced sea urchins falls,” Agatsuma said.

( *Japan Times*, March 31, 2020)

注：1. wreak havoc:大惨事をもたらす 2. breed:品種 3. sea urchin:ウニ 4. delicacy:ごちそう、珍味  
5. sea fauna:海の生物群 6. (Hokkaido University) Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere:北海道  
大学北方生物圏フィールド科学センター 7. kill off:絶滅させる 8. Konbu Doi:こんぶ土居 (店名)  
9. processor:加工業者 10. broth:だし汁、スープ 11.cultured:養殖された 12. abalone:アワビ 13. sea  
otter:ラッコ 14. short-spined sea urchin: 蝦夷馬糞ウニ

37. What is the relationship between natural konbu and sea urchins?

- ① They rely on each other.
- ② The konbu is poisonous to sea urchins.
- ③ Sea urchins eat the konbu.
- ④ If the konbu grows faster, sea urchins will cease to exist.

38. Which word below has almost the same meaning as <A> in the second paragraph?

- ① vanish
- ② survive
- ③ rise
- ④ decrease

39. According to Prof. Nakaoka, what could be a cause of the extinction of konbu?

- ① Higher seawater temperature
- ② More sea urchins
- ③ Wider habitat distribution
- ④ Decreasing popularity

40. According to Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, if global warming maintains the current pace, the seawater temperature around Hokkaido will increase

...

- ① by 10 degrees in the 2090s from the temperature in the 1980s.
- ② to 25 degrees in 10 years.
- ③ between zero and 25 degrees in the 2090s.
- ④ by 10 percent by the 2040s.

41. How much did the production of konbu decreased between 1990 and 2019?

- ① About a half
- ② About one third
- ③ About one fourth
- ④ About two thirds

42. Konbu Doi says about konbu that they have to pay ...

- ① 10% more than 5 years ago.
- ② 20% more than 5 years ago.
- ③ 100% more than 5 years ago.
- ④ 200% more than 5 years ago.

43. What is a problem with cultured konbu, according to Junichi Doi?

- ① Lower quality
- ② Higher cost
- ③ Too much work
- ④ Too weak

44. According to Kenji Sudo, which konbu is more affected by warming seawater?

- ① makonbu
- ② nagakonbu
- ③ hanakonbu
- ④ unikonbu

45. Which is NOT mentioned in this passage?

- ① Global warming is worsening.
- ② Researchers are investigating eco-friendly edible kelp.
- ③ People in Hokkaido University are doing research on sea kelp.
- ④ Seaweed beds are rich in sea fauna.

46. According to Prof. Agatsuma, what will fishery operators suffer?

- ① They will suffer from dangerous weather.
- ② They will suffer due to high prices for konbu.
- ③ They will suffer because of loss of konbu habitat.
- ④ They will suffer due to a smaller number of sea food products.

第6問 次の文章を読み、その内容を180～200語の日本語に要約しなさい。

### Yes please?

Many people tend to think that if you just translate something into another language you will be able to communicate effectively. If only it were that simple! But as anyone who has spent a fair amount of time abroad can tell you, words themselves can have very different usages.

For example, when I first started to study Japanese, my textbook had many “yes” or “no” questions. I was very good at saying things like, “*Iie, watashi wa Sumisu dewanai desu.*” But once I arrived in Japan, I never heard people talking like that. Come to think of it, I don’t think I have ever heard a native Japanese say, “*Iie.*” How do people say “no” in Japan? Can it be so complicated?

If someone asks me in English, “Would you like something to drink?” the answer is a simple “Yes, please” or “No, thank you.” But in Japanese it becomes much more difficult. How should I answer the following: “*Kohi, nomimasen ka?*” If I say, “yes” does that mean I don’t want to drink coffee? Or if I say “no” does that mean I want to drink coffee? To be sure I usually just drop the “yes” and say with a smile “*Onegaishimasu!*”

(*What Do You Mean? Exploring Communication Gaps*, by Kyoko Yashiro, Cecilia Ikeguchi, Robin Sakamoto, KINSEIDO)

(余 白)